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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28. No. 3 *A Monthly Newsletter Published by Research & Planning, Department of Employment* *March 1991*

Editor's Note

Be sure to send in your subscription update card from the February issue!

Jobs . . .

Based on the monthly survey of Wyoming employers from Current Employment Statistics (CES), the labor market entered 1991 much as it left 1990--on a growth trend. Wyoming's monthly total nonagricultural employment was recorded at 193,000 in January 1991, a decrease of 7,200 jobs (-3.6%) from the December total as declines were reported in all major industry groups. However, January 1991, showed an increase of 6,000 jobs (3.2%) from January 1990, which marks the 37th. consecutive month in which total nonagricultural employment has reported an annual increase.

Employment in the Goods-Producing sector totaled 36,000 in January, down 2,300 (-6.0%) from the prior months total, but recorded an increase of 1,200 jobs (3.4%), over the year. Oil & Gas Extraction in Mining showed a decline of 400 over the month but continued to produce annual gains. Firms within the Construction industry reported the biggest decline in jobs over the month (-1,400); however, they produced the biggest annual gain (600) with the Special Trade occupations leading the way. Firms manufacturing both Durable and Nondurable Goods reported a monthly decrease of 200 jobs; however, every segment within Manufacturing showed an annual increase.

Employment in the Service-Producing sector decreased to 157,000, in January 1991. This figure reflects a decrease of 4,900 jobs (-3.0%) from December and an increase of 4,800 jobs (3.2%) over the year. Seasonal declines in Retail Trade (-1,900) and Government (-1,500) accounted for most monthly losses. Other monthly downturns were reported in Services (-700), Transportation & Public Utilities (-400), and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (-200).

With on-going events in the Persian Gulf, Wyoming's estimate of jobs, produced by CES, may experience unusual events. Employment estimates could be influenced by the timing of hiring temporary replacements and by the absence of active duty personnel from employer payrolls. **(See related story on Page 2.)**

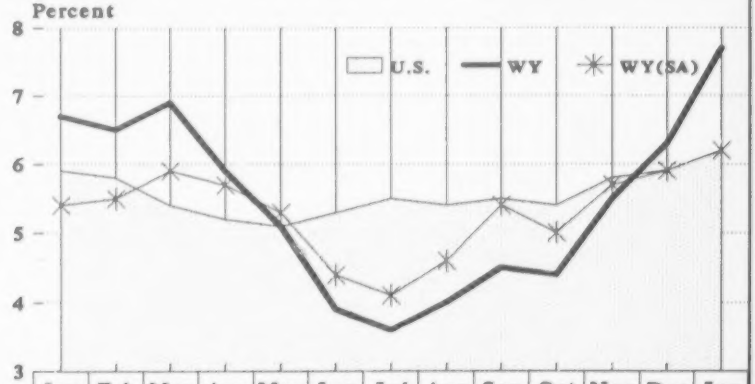
Labor Force . . .

Winter continued its grip on Wyoming with continuing sharp unemployment gains. Most of these gains were weather related, occurring in almost all parts of the state. Unemployment in January was up by almost 3,000 jobseekers, from December, to 18,410. The unadjusted rate, for the state as a whole, jumped to 7.7 percent in January, up from 6.3 and 6.4 percent last month and last year. Seasonally adjusted, Wyoming's rate was up three-tenths percent from December to 6.2 percent which is the same rate as the nation. During the last half of 1990, Wyoming unemployment was slightly below that of the U.S.

Across the state, unemployment was up in January in 21 of the 23 counties. Lincoln and Teton counties posted the highest and lowest unemployment at 11.6 and 3.9 percent, respectively. Of the 9 counties that registered annual labor force gains, Sweetwater and Teton led the pack with growth rates of 6.5 and 5.8 percent. Statewide, the total number of working people, largely determined by the household survey in January, was 221,932. This was down seasonally from the December count of 230,247.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 1/90-1/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
WY(SA)	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.4	5	5.7	5.9	6.2
WY	6.7	6.5	6.9	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	4	4.5	4.4	5.5	6.3	7.7
U.S.	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.2

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CES Notes

by Gregg Detweiler

Desert Storm May Impact CES

The war in the Gulf has a direct impact on Wyoming's payroll employment statistics which are published each month under the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Reservists called to active duty may be counted in Nonagricultural Employment in three ways, depending on treatment of payrolls by employers. Three cases are apparent:

1. Employees are counted as working when they receive no pay but still receive benefits. Employees may still show up on employer payrolls.

2. Employees no longer being paid by their employer and not working are not counted by CES.

3. If employers make up the difference between military pay and normal pay, reservists are still showing up on payrolls and should be counted. If, on the other hand, temporaries are being hired to replace absent reservists, we will see increases in employment.

In conclusion, for the duration of Desert Shield/Storm activities, the measure of employment may behave in ways that have no historic precedent.

Now, Even More Data In Table 3

Last spring, questions were raised concerning the quality of employment estimates published under the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. At that time, R&P was in the process of increasing the number and types of employers participating in the monthly payroll survey. On April 22, 1990, the *Casper Star-Tribune* reported that ". . . the BLS assessment [was]that the ESC [reorganized within WDOE] had not been making its employment estimates based on an adequate sampling of employers . . .".

Since that time R&P's sample of reporting employers has jumped from under 2,000 businesses to more than 2,700 businesses. With expansion, the CES survey has become an objective tool that employers can use to monitor the progress of their own industry and the economy of the state.

CES is, in every sense, an **employer's program**. As a result of increased employer participation, we are now able to present reliable statistics on eight new industrial series (including "Crude Petroleum/Natural Gas" and "Oil and Gas Field Services" within the broader category of "Oil and Gas Extraction"). Presently, the CES establishment sample has 2,825 reporters with an additional 200 participants expected over the next few months! **New series are marked "+ +" in Table 3.**

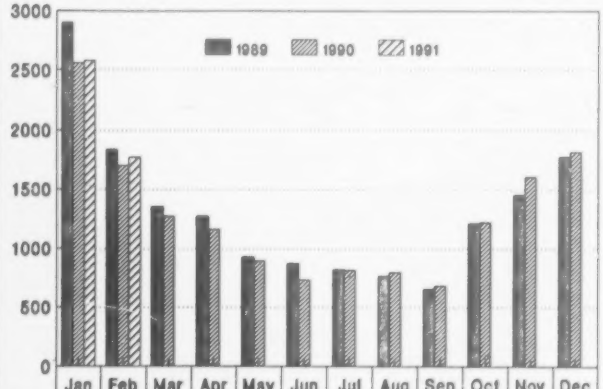
February Initial Claims Down From January; Follow Four-Year Pattern

by Tom Crawford & J.C. Rhodes

Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims for February 1991 stood at 1,773. This is well below the number of Initial Claims for January, as the chart at the bottom left reveals. If this early trend persists during the balance of the year, the state's unemployment rate may well stay below the national, recessionary unemployment rate. As one of many indicators, Initial Claims data show a positive tendency for the state's economy.

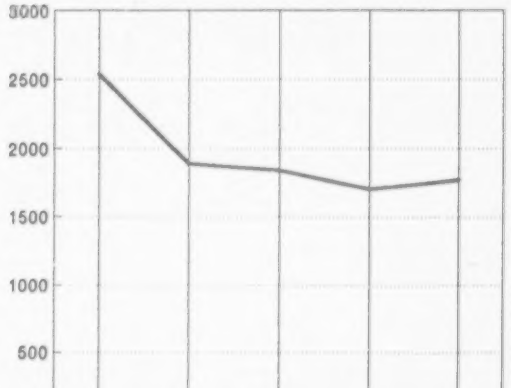
The other chart at the bottom of this page focuses on Initial Claims for February 1987 through 1991. Of these five observations, the mean is 1,948 claims (SE = 150.688, SD = 336.948). A 90 percent interval around the estimated mean includes all of the observations but the 1987 figure (lower limit 1,626.36, upper limit 2,268.84). Two points of this examination are of particular interest. First, claims have dropped by a statistically recognizable amount between 1987, and the period '88-'91 in which a four-year pattern of February claims levels has been established. Second, Wyoming claims for February 1991, are following a pattern established over three preceding years--despite recessionary occurrences in the rest of the country.

New UI Claims, Statewide; 1/89-1/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1455	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773										

UI Claims, February, '87 through '91



	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
February	2537	1889	1838	1701	1773

Job Openings Administrative Data: A New Local Labor Market Indicator ?

by the Research & Planning Staff

Current demand for labor may be described as job openings created through turn over, openings created by individuals withdrawing from the labor market (e.g. retirement), openings created by new demand for labor, and current jobs held by workers. Presently, no statistical program uses information from employers to create a profile of total demand for labor. However, a potential answer is now under study--Job Service administrative data on job orders from employers.

Job order administrative data represent a non-random sample and may contain irregularities in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding; however the observations are both locally relevant and timely. Although, at present, we may not readily generalize from administrative data an accurate estimate of the total demand for labor, administrative data become more useful as we develop our understanding of the relationship between administrative data and labor market trends.

Given that job openings administrative data include demand created due to turnover, withdrawal from the labor market, and additional demand for labor--most components of current demand for labor--we should expect that the growth rate in job openings received would be greater than the net rate of growth in job holding as measured by the Current Employment Statistics program (CES). And, in fact from 1989 through 1990, this has been the case. According to CES, the number of jobs worked in Wyoming grew by 3.1 percent (to 200,933.3). Over the same period, the total number of job openings received by Job Service local offices increased by 12.3 percent (to 42,663).

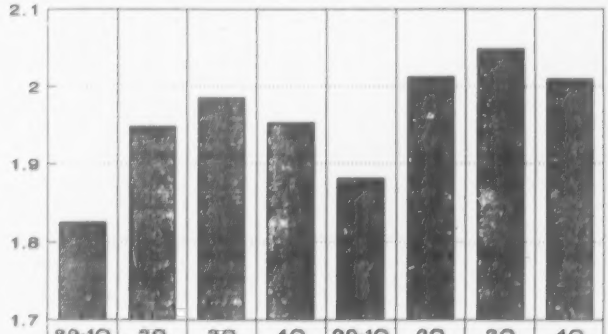
On a trend basis, then, job openings data have followed a direction consistent with net growth in job holding as measured by CES. Moreover, since job orders reflect additional demand over and above net growth in job holding, it appears that we are interpreting these administrative data correctly. Job openings data are broadly consistent with aggregate total job growth on an annual basis.

Quarterly (in effect seasonally), as is illustrated in the accompanying charts, job openings and CES estimates, interpreted as measures of labor market demand, appear to be closely, but not completely, correlated. Job openings escalate rapidly in the second quarter (April, May and June), remain strong through summer, and drop substantially in the fall and winter. These changes closely parallel seasonal swings in employment.

Close scrutiny of the data indicates, however, that proportional changes in CES are not necessarily associated with equal proportional changes in job openings data. From the first to the second quarter of 1989, total job holding increased by 6.7 percent as measured by the CES; while, over the same period, the number of job openings received increased by 63.5 percent. And, in 1990, job growth increased during the second quarter by slightly more than 6.9 percent over the year, while job openings climbed 76.0 percent, over the same period.

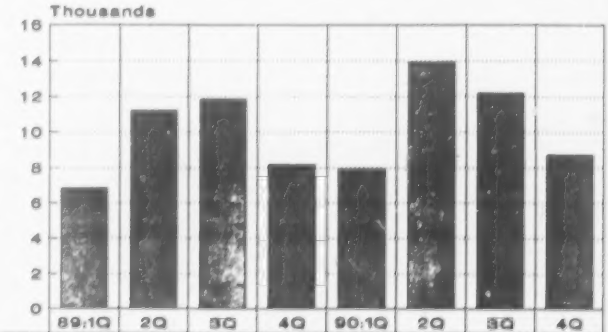
A complete understanding of relationships between Job Service administrative data and job counts produced by CES has not yet developed. From preliminary examinations, it appears that relationships between measures of labor market activity (i.e., CES) and trends in job openings data tend to diverge as more refined levels of temporal, industrial, or geographic detail are drawn into analyses. Identifying the reasons for these divergences will be essential to accurately interpreting and using data from Job Service administrative records.

CES Total Non-Ag Employment, Quarterly; in 100,000's



	89:1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	90:1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Jobs/100,000	1.826	1.948	1.985	1.953	1.881	2.012	2.049	2.009

Job Openings Reported by Job Service; Quarterly; in 1000's



	89:1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	90:1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Jobs/1000	6.823	11.154	11.847	8.162	7.907	13.915	12.166	8.676

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	JAN 1991 (p)	DEC 1990 (r)	JAN 1990	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	240,342	245,697	240,013	-2.2	0.1
Unemployed	18,410	15,450	15,353	19.2	19.9
Employed	221,932	230,247	224,660	-3.6	-1.2
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	7.7%/6.2%	6.3%/5.9%	6.4%/5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	7.0%/6.2%	5.9%/6.1%	5.9%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$711.18	$729.91	$663.50	-2.6	7.2
Average Weekly Hours	44.2	47.0	44.5	-6.0	-0.7
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$616.36	$631.12	$586.86	-2.3	5.0
Average Weekly Hours	43.9	45.0	43.6	-2.4	0.7
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$398.03	$425.97	$421.88	-6.6	-5.7
Average Weekly Hours	37.8	40.3	39.8	-6.2	-5.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$443.51	$457.19	$430.36	-3.0	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	40.2	40.7	40.7	-1.2	-1.2
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	25,782	19,817	25,988	30.1	-0.8
Initial Claims	4,055	3,409	3,921	18.9	3.4
Weeks Compensated	18,705	12,262	18,210	52.5	2.7
Benefits Paid	$2,989,709	$1,900,132	$2,858,166	57.3	4.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$159.56	$154.83	$156.60	3.1	1.9
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	175,095	181,383	169,660	-3.5	3.2
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7%	1.9%	2.5%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	4,731	3,826	4,281	23.7	10.5
Openings Received	2,043	2,431	2,242	-16.0	-8.9
Individuals Placed	1,022	1,141	1,055	-10.4	-3.1
Placement Transactions	1,595	1,962	1,775	-18.7	-10.1
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	134.6	133.8	127.4	0.6	5.7
Food and Beverage	135.9	133.9	130.0	1.5	4.5
Housing	131.8	130.5	125.9	1.0	4.7
Apparel & Upkeep	123.8	125.3	116.7	-1.2	6.1
Transportation	125.5	127.2	117.2	-1.3	7.1
Medical Care	171.1	169.2	155.9	1.1	9.7
Entertainment	135.5	134.6	129.9	0.7	4.3
Other Goods & Services	166.5	164.5	154.0	1.2	8.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	118.9	118.6	114.9	0.3	3.5

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Counties

COUNTY	Labor Force JAN 1991 (p)	Labor Force DEC 1990 (r)	Labor Force JAN 1990	Unemployed Number JAN 1991	Unemployed Number DEC 1990	Unemployed Number JAN 1990	Unemployment Rates JAN 1991	Unemployment Rates DEC 1990	Unemployment Rates JAN 1990
Albany	17,345	17,748	16,429	770	739	628	4.4	4.2	3.8
Big Horn	5,249	5,250	5,246	450	410	392	8.6	7.8	7.5
Campbell	16,258	16,853	15,872	1,247	1,227	1,009	7.7	7.3	6.4
Carbon	8,143	8,108	7,935	731	563	560	9.0	6.9	7.1
Converse	4,968	5,201	5,071	499	395	469	10.0	7.6	9.2
Crook	2,667	2,711	2,788	124	131	163	4.6	4.8	5.8
Fremont	15,739	15,954	16,445	1,563	1,171	1,545	9.9	7.3	9.4
Goshen	5,911	6,405	6,249	327	376	366	5.5	5.9	5.9
Hot Springs	2,591	2,701	2,753	166	155	120	6.4	5.7	4.4
Johnson	3,326	3,411	3,495	353	264	219	10.6	7.7	6.3
Laramie	37,342	37,809	38,261	2,589	2,436	2,395	6.9	6.4	6.3
Lincoln	5,967	6,100	5,761	695	501	480	11.6	8.2	8.3
Natrona	31,744	32,501	31,606	2,594	2,106	2,158	8.2	6.5	6.8
Niobrara	1,396	1,349	1,435	84	56	71	6.0	4.2	4.9
Park	12,281	12,892	12,699	830	810	798	6.8	6.3	6.3
Platte	4,294	4,341	4,295	347	277	275	8.1	6.4	6.4
Sheridan	12,986	13,383	12,972	1,088	909	800	8.4	6.8	6.2
Sublette	2,532	3,025	2,585	170	127	114	6.7	4.2	4.4
Sweetwater	21,162	21,412	19,869	1,863	1,381	1,257	8.8	6.4	6.3
Teton	11,326	11,133	10,705	446	363	282	3.9	3.3	2.6
Uinta	9,304	9,467	9,526	934	599	689	10.0	6.3	7.2
Washakie	4,506	4,580	4,637	243	198	325	5.4	4.3	7.0
Weston	3,306	3,362	3,380	298	256	239	9.0	7.6	7.1
Statewide	240,342	245,697	240,013	18,410	15,450	15,353	7.7	6.3	6.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							6.2	5.9	5.2
U.S.							7.0	5.9	5.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							6.2	6.1	5.3

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/90, Run Date 2/91.
(p) Preliminary (r) Revised
NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Placement Transactions (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--A count of the number of times all individuals have been placed in all jobs.

Unemployment Insurance ("UI," Table 1, Monthly)

Unemployment Rate--The proportion, expressed as a percentage, derived by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the civilian labor force (See graph/note Page 1 for "**Seasonally Adjusted**" [SA]).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change	
	JAN 91(p)	DEC 90(r)	JAN 90	DEC 90 JAN 91	JAN 90 JAN 91
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT*	193.0	200.2	187.0	-3.6	3.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	36.0	38.3	34.8	-6.0	3.4
Mining	18.0	18.5	17.7	-2.7	1.7
Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.9	9.3	8.8	-4.3	1.1
++ Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.5	3.8	3.6	-7.9	-2.8
++ Oil & Gas Field Services	5.4	5.5	5.2	-1.8	3.8
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.7	3.8	3.7	-2.6	0.0
Construction	8.5	9.9	7.9	-14.1	7.6
General Building Contractors	1.8	2.0	1.7	-10.0	5.9
Heavy Construction	2.4	3.3	2.2	-27.3	9.1
Special Trade Construction	4.3	4.6	4.0	-6.5	7.5
Manufacturing	9.5	9.9	9.2	-4.0	3.3
Durable Goods	4.3	4.5	4.1	-4.4	4.9
Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.4	5.1	-3.7	2.0
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.8	1.6	-5.6	6.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	157.0	161.9	152.2	-3.0	3.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.3	14.7	14.2	-2.7	0.7
Transportation	8.5	9.0	8.4	-5.6	1.2
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.3	4.6	4.3	-6.5	0.0
Communications	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	43.2	45.3	41.4	-4.6	4.3
Wholesale Trade	6.5	6.7	6.4	-3.0	1.6
Durable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Nondurable Goods	2.9	3.1	2.9	-6.5	0.0
Retail Trade	36.7	38.6	35.0	-4.9	4.9
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.1	1.2	1.1	-8.3	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	4.3	4.6	3.5	-6.5	22.9
++ Department Stores	2.9	3.1	2.1	-6.5	38.1
Food Stores	5.3	5.5	5.2	-3.6	1.9
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.5	6.8	6.3	-4.4	3.2
++ Gas Stations	3.4	3.7	3.3	-8.1	3.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.6	1.7	1.5	-5.9	6.7
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.1	1.0	-9.1	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	12.9	13.5	12.6	-4.4	2.4
Miscellaneous Retail	4.0	4.2	3.8	-4.8	5.3
Finance, Insurance, &-Real Estate	7.0	7.2	7.0	-2.8	0.0
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	3.8	3.9	3.9	-2.6	-2.6
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Insurance	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
Services	35.9	36.6	34.6	-1.9	3.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.0	6.4	5.7	-6.3	5.3
Personal Services	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	0.0
Business Services	3.8	4.0	3.4	-5.0	11.8
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Health Services	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	1.3
++ Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.5
++ Membership Organizations	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	0.0
Engineering & Management	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Government	56.6	58.1	55.0	-2.6	2.9
Total Federal Government	7.3	7.8	7.1	-6.4	2.8
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Total State Government	13.8	13.9	13.4	-0.7	3.0
State Education	5.3	5.6	5.2	-5.4	1.9
Total Local Government	35.5	36.4	34.5	-2.5	2.9
++ Local Hospitals	4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	0.0
++ Local Education	20.1	20.7	20.0	-2.9	0.5

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				DEC 90	JAN 90
LARAMIE COUNTY	JAN 91(p)	DEC 90(r)	JAN 90	JAN 91	JAN 91
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.5	32.2	30.9	-2.2	1.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2.6	2.9	2.6	-10.3	0.0
Mining & Construction	1.2	1.4	1.2	-14.3	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	28.9	29.4	28.4	-1.7	1.8
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.0	7.3	6.8	-4.1	2.9
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.7	0.8	14.3	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.6	6.0	-4.5	5.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	2.0	1.9	-5.0	0.0
Services	6.4	6.5	6.3	-1.5	1.6
Total Government	10.4	10.4	10.2	0.0	2.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.1	29.4	26.8	-4.4	4.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.4	6.0	5.0	-10.0	8.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.8	1.5	-5.6	13.3
Mining	2.4	2.6	2.3	-7.7	4.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Construction	1.3	1.6	1.2	-18.8	8.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	22.7	23.4	21.8	-3.0	4.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.8	1.7	-5.6	0.0
Transportation	1.0	1.1	1.0	-9.1	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.8	8.2	7.6	-4.9	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Retail Trade	5.7	6.1	5.6	-6.6	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.5	6.7	6.2	-3.0	4.8
Personal & Business Services	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
Health Services	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	10.0
Government	5.3	5.3	4.9	0.0	8.2
++ Local Government	3.8	3.8	3.5	0.0	8.6
++ Local Education	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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